

The Oxford County Citizen.

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THE J. E. JONES LETTER

HUGE TAX EVAISONS

The investigation of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau by a committee of the Senate, has disclosed the fact that the United States Steel Corporation is shy several million dollars on its tax obligations to the Government, and that there are many instances in which large corporations are owing hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Government. The greatest tax losses, according to a statement by Senator Couzens, are due to faulty administration of tax assessments against corporations. The Senate Committee has found many other cases where claims were allowed for amortization on war plants and equipment antedating the entry of the United States into the war, and yet it was clearly provided by statutes that amortization was to be allowed only on war plants and war equipment which were purchased after we entered the war. Such methods of fleecing from the Government are indefensible. There seem to be more ways by which "slick ducks" can beat their taxes than there are methods provided for the collection of them.

The evidence is all to the effect that the small taxpayers come across with their pro quid quo, but that a large number of those who have an opportunity to dodge their Uncle Sam to the tune of thousands and hundreds of thousands are too often eager to avail themselves of such an opportunity. The Couzens committee has evidence to add to the old claim that figures do not lie but that liars do figure; and that the human conscience is frequently dolt and corroded at income tax report time. A very valuable piece of work is undoubtedly under way which will help to place the distribution of taxes where it rightfully belongs.

HOW DOES IT FIT IN?

The wise men of the nation have been trying to adjust the relations between capital and labor and the government for so long, these many years. Capital has found its place in the sun, and so has labor. Each in their separate spheres are dominant factors. Recently we have been having exhibit xyz of the Government's claim to have and to hold Muscle Shoals. But somehow there is a distressing disbelief in the public mind concerning the ability of the Government to carry successfully on the operation of a great project like Muscle Shoals. The big plant has unlimited possibilities for public service in distributing power to industries and to cities, and in making fertilizer, and aluminum, etc.

Another instance in which the Government's position in affairs is in question relates to the future of the Railroad Labor Board. This is a Federal Board that tells railroad managers and employees what to do—and the latter in turn tell the Government that they will not do it.

Everybody admits that there are three parties to our industrial situation, made up of employers, employees and the public. The first two classes continually blot the public and no one has yet been able to say definitely how the Government fits in.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

Samuel Gompers is dead. But his works will long live after him. A generation ago organized labor leaders were as much maligned as the colonists were when they tried to set up a free government in America. Mr. Gompers never did get all the people in the United States to agree with his policies, but he did secure recognition for the cause of union labor among thoughtful people. His life work was definitely cut out, and by fighting doggedly for his objectives he succeeded in getting his countrymen to understand his purpose. The courage and patriotism of the man were not challenged during the later days of his life.

After he was the opposition was not to banquet Gompers to help frame a federal policy for the nation, but to reprobate the proposition made by the young government and by the great employing interests of the country. While the two minds of the nation were brought together to form this federal policy the Gompers plan fell because Mr. Gompers would not consider the right of labor to strike. Upon that rock the conference dissolved. Mr. Gompers fought proposals like the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the railroad labor board on the ground that they had no right to enforce their decisions against union labor. He ultimately attacked the right to strike when Attorney General Daugherty asserted to that great Congress under the Harding Administration that he successfully resisted many of Gompers' attempts to assert his authority as President of the American Federation of Labor, and he drove his deadly bill

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange, Newry, met in regular session Saturday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. W. M. in chair. Officers present: A. S. F. French, L. A. S., Carrie French. After reports of committees for year the first and second degrees were conferred on five candidates. Returned to new business and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Master—E. E. Bennett. Overseer—Ernest Holt. Lecturer—Susan Wight. Steward—Arnold Eames. A. Steward—Roy Stearns. Chaplain—Nellie Chapman. Treasurer—C. P. Saunders. Secretary—L. E. Wight. Gate Keeper—Fred Wight. Corea—Minnie Bennett. Pomona—Nellie Holt. Flora—Frank Hastings. L. A. Steward—Florence Stearns.

There was no literary program as the business took up the time. Refreshments of steamed clams, sandwiches, doughnuts, pie and coffee. There were thirty members present.

Next meeting the third and fourth degrees will be conferred, and the roll call for the program, each member to name their favorite weather sign.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Spring Street
Sunday School at 10:00 A. M.
Sunday services at 10:45 A. M.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Rev. Stanley W. Manning is expected to occupy the pulpit on Dec. 29th. It is hoped that a good number will be present to hear the State Superintendent's New Year message. Some of the Christmas music will be repeated, including numbers by some of the young singers.

METHODIST CHURCH

Chester B. Oliver, Minister
Public services Sunday: 10:45 A. M. Divine worship and sermon. 12:00 M. Church School. 6:30 P. M. Epworth League. 7:30 P. M. People's evening worship. 7:30 P. M. Tuesday: (Family worship) Prayer meeting.

There will be special music on Sunday morning. The sermon subject is: "The Place of Prayer in Our Program."

The Church School Board, now called Workers' Conference, will be Tuesday night at 8:15 or earlier. The entire evening will be set aside in the interest of the Church school, i.e., prayer meeting and business meeting. All officers, all teachers and all heads of organizations are included.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Mrs. Kendall, the president, on Thursday at 2:30, Jan. 1, 1925.

There will be a special program at the 2:30 hour of worship next Sunday night.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. R. T. Acheybach, Minister
Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock. Paraphapher, followed by the Christmas tree.

Sunday, Dec. 28:

10:45: Worship. The pastor will speak to boys and girls. Let families come and occupy pews together so far as this is possible.

12:00: Church school.

Line or out of the councils of later leaders. The labor leaders grew to believe implicitly in his wisdom and they often bowed humbly to his will. At least they knew that they could not successfully oppose him.

LABOR'S POLICIES

The newspapers say that the Gompers policies will be continued. In a large measure that will probably happen. But it is only doubtful, nevertheless, whether or the best minds of the same have in these later years been in agreement with Mr. Gompers about the "right to strike." With the passing of Mr. Gompers it is seems probable that industrial unionism becomes a reality to the United States and in the Nation. If this should occur it would not be a coincidence of course in view of the fact that Mr. Gompers would not consider the right of labor to strike. Upon that rock the conference dissolved.

Mr. Gompers fought proposals like the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the railroad labor board on the ground that they had no right to enforce their decisions against union labor.

He ultimately attacked the right to strike in labor disputes, and his wrath was as terrible when Attorney General Daugherty asserted to that great Congress under the Harding Administration that he successfully resisted many of Gompers' attempts to assert his authority as President of the American Federation of Labor, and he drove his deadly bill

SCOUT NEWS

FLYING EAGLES 517

Newellings among the Scouts of the village are as follows:

(1) Every Scout must take one step ahead every two weeks or less ten points given for attendance.

(2) Scouts who are ill, at home for vacation or outside the village will be given one-half credit for attendance and full credit in dues.

(3) A pin will be given to every boy who attains the regular rank, i.e., Ten-foot, Second Class, First Class.

Next Monday evening is marked "Special". There will be music and games. The contest is just beginning. January 1 will find that "we have just begun to fight" for a wholesome contest. The final banquet will consist of

OYSTER STEW

Pickles
Crackers
Ice Cream

Only Scouts who are up to date in the seven point plan can be admitted.

RELATIVE OF BETHEL MAN LOST AT SEA

Many Bethel people will be interested in the following article, taken from the Portland Evening Express of Monday, Dec. 22, as a cousin of L. C. Carter's was one of the men lost and his brother, Judson Carter was one of those who made an attempt at rescue:

"Every hope that the two South Addison fishermen, who were adrift in a 64 mile gap off Great Wass Island, Saturday night, and for whom four brave coast guardmen nearly lost their lives in an attempted rescue, was dashed this morning when the Coast Guard cutter Osprey led up at the State place after hours of unsuccessful search for the men. Covered from stem to stern with a thick coating of ice, the Osprey went through a day and night of peril in a gale that was accompanied by freezing cold. Her officers expressed the opinion this morning that if the boat had not been sent to the bottom by the mountainous seas it must have encountered, the men were certainly frozen."

The two fishermen were Irving Drisko (Mr. Carter's cousin) and Neal Plummer who set out Saturday afternoon for a fishing trip in a 33 foot motor boat. Early Saturday night the coast guardmen at the station on Great Wass Island saw them, burning red flares and launched a lifeboat. Captain Harry F. Burroughs, accompanied by James F. Hart, H. A. Lenfesty and Judson Carter (Mr. Carter's brother), started after the fisherman in spite of the high seas and cold, knowing that they would have to make a great fight if they got back safely themselves, even though the men were affected. Two miles from the station their motor stopped and although they tried desperately to get it working again their efforts were of no avail and they had to put back. Only after a hard fight were they able to reach shore again.

Word was then sent to the cutter Osprey here and that vessel got under way early Sunday morning. Four hours later the cutter cruised about in the territory four miles southwest of the Moose Neck light. With thick weather it was impossible to find the little boat, with the added dangers of rough seas.

With the elements against them, and no immediate prospect of a change in the weather it is decidedly unlikely that the fisherman will ever be found. It is likely that the extreme cold froze them before their craft founders."

THE CHILD'S CHRISTMAS

The night before Christmas, now won't we have fun And the best things about it.

"The cold begins
There up go my stockings
Where the big kettle hangs
To be filled to the top
When the bubbles come

The bubbles
Just back on our filled stockings now
And we sit with a girl
Using up from carb bright
Till the wicks and the girls

And the girls high
Till the oil as it comes
To mostly be

"Tis the gay night of Christmas
And we're happy
For I have a book
And a dilly so sweet

You have some states
And a chest full of tools
And baby tea blocks
With a train of toy cars

And we all have been happy
In this time of light
But now that we're tired,
Good night all, good night.

—Adelaide Dean.

CHRISTMAS SUNDAY PROGRAMS

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The following program was given at the Universalist Church, Sunday morning, Dec. 21:

Voluntary
Doxology
Scripture Reading, Luke, 2nd Chapter 8-21, Evelyn Brinck

Song, Christmas Bells, School

Psalms 98, read by Pearl Sampson

Scripture Reading, Matt. 2nd Chapter 1-16, Lester

Recitation, Rita Hutchins

Scripture, Delmar Morgan

Song, Bells of Christmas, Dorothy Edwards

Recitation, Junior Bennett

Song, John Twaddle, Milan and Charles

Chapin

Prayer, Leader

Song, Evelyn Brinck and Chorus

Reading, The Harbor of Christmas

Song, 'Tis Christmas, School

Choir Notices

Offertory

Offering Service, We Carry Our Gifts

to Him, Leader

Song, Our Gifts for the King, School

Reading, Mrs. E. Vandenkerehaven

Song, Muriel and Marion Brinck

Reading, Marjory Farwell

Song, Eloise Vastaw

Recitation, Eleanor Everett

Song, O Song We Hear, School

Solo, Mr. Milan Chapin

Hymn, It Came Upon the Midnight

Clear

Benediction

Music, Organ

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Order of Christmas Sunday morning service at the Congregational Church, Bethel, Dec. 21:

Organ Prelude

Processional Hymn, "Hark the Herald

Angels Sing"

Call to Worship

Doxology

Invocation

One Lord's Prayer

Chorus, "Ring Ye Bells," Young People's Choir

Responsive Reading

Solo with violin obbligato, "The Sheep

Bird's Vision," Miss Pearl Brinck

Scripture

Solo, "O Holy Night," Mrs. Lyon

Prayer

Organ Response

Ladies' Quartet, "Dreamy Light," Mrs. Brinck, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Brinck

Officer

Hymn, "O Come All Ye Faithful"

Sermons, the decree of Caesar Augustus and the World Power of Jesus

Hymn, "O Little Town of Bethlehem"

Benediction

Organ Postlude

The following program was carried out in this evening:

Processional

Chorus, Theodore Haines, Pastor

Scripture, Catherine Lyons

Prayer, Berdine Chapman, Sheridan Chapman, Henry Hastings, Richard Marshall

Recitation, Bessie Bartlett

Recitation, Alice Chapman, Jr.

Primary Classes

Recitation, Dorothy Hansen's class of

Not Enough Real Farm Organization to Put Farming Upon an Equality

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Former Governor of Illinois.

I AM aware that it is often said that there are too many farm organizations. That may be true, but I am sure that there is not enough real, practical, effective farm organization to put the business of farming upon an equality with other industries in this highly organized world. Farmers have the power within themselves to effect such organizations. If they can be persuaded of the necessity of organization they now can organize independently of the Department of Agriculture. If they are not so persuaded, the Department of Agriculture can help but little.

I am convinced that I can be of more service in helping to bring about the more effective organization of farmers outside the Department of Agriculture than I could in the department. For the head of the department must of necessity devote the largest part of his time to administrative routine.

It will be better not only for agriculture, but better for the country, if we face the fact and admit that there is a real problem waiting for solution more important than any other domestic problem we have. The American farmer produces more than eight times as much as does the farmer of other lands. This has largely been possible by what we call commercialized agriculture, and this in turn has made possible the phenomenal industrial growth of the country. It is clear that without commercialized agriculture the whole mighty fabric of our industrial and national life would fall.

We may assume commercialized agriculture has come to stay. Agriculture, then, must conform to the economic laws and limitations which control the other portions of our commercial structure. One of these is that production must be adjusted to compensation. Only through organization can this result be achieved, because only through organization does progress come.

In the modern world the farmer alone has been the last to realize the value of organization for its own sake. In all other industries the marketing problem has been the problem stressed for a generation, yet in the marketing of farm products the producer has been content with the methods of a century ago.

The law of supply and demand extending over a series of years, in fixing what the political economists call the normal price, still obtains. To fix the market price fairly, that law is effective only with free competition on both sides.

Hawaii Wants Share in Various Federal Aid Funds Voted by Congress

By JUDGE W. C. ACHI, U. S. Circuit Court, Hawaii.

Hawaii wants to share in the various federal aid funds voted by congress. Hawaii is especially interested in getting its share of the funds appropriated for helping build good roads and supporting public schools.

Hawaii demands better protection as the western outpost of the United States. Hawaii needs more fortifications. We also believe the interests of the entire nation as well as Hawaii's require an extension of the naval base at Pearl harbor.

Hawaii seeks more assistance from the federal government in improving the facilities of its harbors.

We urge that the work of rehabilitating the Hawaiian race be continued. That task already has started. The government has begun to open up its public lands to settlement by native Hawaiians. But the act is limited to a period of five years, and we ask an extension of that brief limitation. The native Hawaiians left now amount to barely a quarter of the population. There are estimated to be about 34,000 pure-blooded Hawaiians and some 28,000 of mixed descent. Few people realize how valuable the Hawaiian islands have become to the United States, commercially as well as strategically. Hawaii now ranks twenty-third among the forty-eight states and two territories in the amount of money paid annually into the federal treasury.

Illinois Behind Majority of States in Taxation for Its Education

By FRANCIS O. BLAIN, Superintendent Public Instruction.

The mere fact that a state is spending a lot of money for education does not guarantee it a good educational system. It is certain that a state need spend money, if it is to have good schools, and reports from all of the states in the United States show that Illinois is far behind a majority of the states in the matter of taxation for education.

A glance at a report made to the American Council of Education, covering the period between 1910 and 1920, will show that Illinois is doing less for public education, in comparison to her ability, than a majority of her sister states.

The report shows, to begin with, that in spite of the fact that Illinois ranks ninth among all of the states in the size of its per capita income, it ranks only twenty-third in the proportion of all of its income which goes for public instruction. In per capita expenditure for elementary and secondary schools the state ranks twenty-fourth, and in per capita expenditure for all public instruction the state ranks only thirty-fourth. Illinois spends less of its annual income for public instruction than any of the other states.

There Is No Economy for Car Owners in Carrying Economy to Extremes

By WILLIAM THURSTON, Washington Star.

In the following statement made to a gallon of gas, too many miles of action face the car and the miles of service for dollar invested in repairs, gasoline and lubricants, car owners are paying the piper to the tune of millions of dollars annually.

Many a driver just is forced to buy an inferior tire because he can't get any other when a car tire that he has tried to regenerate blow out and he is far from home. Many a man pays a double repair bill for work that could have been done at far less expense and trouble months before.

Now car owners figure how much it is costing them in wasted gas to drive around with an engine that needs attention. If a car ordinarily does 15 miles to the gallon of gas retailed at 30 cents, and does 10 miles to the gallon when it needs valves greased and carburetor cleaned and, the owner pays 50¢ in extra gas to postpone the job for 3,000 miles.

There is no economy in carrying economy to extremes. When you keep your eye always on the gas tank you are in danger of losing all you save on fuel, and more besides. It is a misfortune that gas mileage should be confused with economy in the operation of the car itself, and the sooner car owners look to economy of the more important feature of car owners ship the better off they will be.

ASKED AND ANSWERED

(This is a valuable educational feature in the Oxford County Citizen. Send us your questions, and address them to U. S. Press Association, Continental Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Mail this paper when you write. Enclose two cents in stamp for reply. Do not include trivial matters or questions requiring extensive research.)

Q. What is the cost of an all steel standard railroad coach, compared to the cost of a Pullman car?

It is impossible to answer a question of this kind categorically because prices vary almost from day to day on the same class of equipment, and there are so many differences as to type, size and accessories, that there is no such thing either as a standard car or a standard price. The Illinois Central Railroad recently placed an order for \$25,000 worth of new equipment. This included three steel Parlor cars at \$38,000 per car; six steel chair cars at \$28,434 per car; thirty steel coaches at \$20,225 per car; eight steel compartment coaches at \$27,500 per car; two hundred and fifteen steel suburban cars equipped for operation by electricity, at slightly less than \$40,000 per car. According to the Railway Age for January 5, 1924, prevailing prices in 1923 for steel coaches varied from \$17,725 to \$29,500. It is understood that Pullman sleeping cars cost more than the larger day coaches, but the figures are not easily available because the Pullman Company builds its own cars.

Q. Was Jack London, the author, married more than once?

The late Jack London was born at San Francisco, January 12, 1876, and was first married to Jessie Maddern of Oakland, on April 7, 1900. His second marriage was to Charmian Kittredge, of Berkeley, November 16, 1905. In some of London's writings he has idealized Charmian as the "true love of his soul."

Q. Is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado the lowest point in the United States?

The lowest point of the Colorado River in Arizona is in Yuma County, where the River is 100 feet above sea level, Death Valley in Inyo County, California, is 278 feet below sea level and is the lowest point in the United States.

Q. What is the effect of tobacco on the blood pressure of the person using it?

All attempts to attack any injurious effects whatever to the use of tobacco are contradicted by commercial interests and their scientific and medical employees; therefore any answer to this question is difficult. Dr. Janeway of Johns Hopkins Hospital, stated: "To tobacco, or its alkaloid nicotine, has a powerful action on the circulation. Nicotine, in less than overwhelming doses, produces an immense augmentation of blood pressure in animals. Gull and Dugge have called attention to the temporary elevation of arterial tension due to smoking. They found it most marked when a strong cigar or an old pipe were used, and continuing an hour or more after the smoke was ended."

Dr. Shatto of Cornell University Medical Clinic, conducted a series of studies of this subject for a period of three years and found hardening of the arteries with high blood pressure in practically every case where the subject was an habitual smoker.

Q. What is the best process to remove grease dropped on a wood floor?

When grease is spilled on a wood floor pour several water on it immediately as this will harden the grease so that it will not soak into the wood. It will be comparatively easy to clean the spot on the floor.

Q. In what section of the United States is the greatest amount of lead?

Southwest Missouri is the greatest lead producing district.

Q. Are there any whooping crane

and trumpeter swans left in the United States?

There are but very few of either of these birds in existence. The whooping crane is protected by Federal regulation against being taken and is subject to the preservation of any form of wildlife. The Biological Survey has taken steps to ensure similar protection for trumpeter swans. Chicago once imported under aged Federal regulation. There are about 100 swans left in the United States.

Q. To what extent has Denmark, reported to be the world leader in commercial fishery interests, employed the寒

A study recently made by Edward Adams, the representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the European countries, developed the fact that the cooperatives were very strong all over Europe, and particularly in Denmark. Mr. Adams' report says that in that country over 90 per cent of the farmers' products are sold through cooperatives, and that a very large per cent of his purchases are made through the associations.

Q. Can you tell me how much money Wrigley spends a year on advertising his chewing gum?

In a normal year the advertising expenditure amounts to \$2,000,000.

Q. Which costs the American public the most, tobacco or the public schools? Irving Fisher of Yale, in a statement upon this subject issued this year says that the annual tobacco expenditure of the United States totaled \$1,600,000,000. The cost of the common schools in 1919-20 was \$756,300,283, or less than half of the tobacco expenditure. The estimated expenditure for public high schools for the same year was \$275,470,100, or less than one-fifth of the tobacco bill.

Q. What has been the action of the different States upon the Child Labor amendment?

This is the proposed twentieth amendment to the Constitution, which gives Congress the right to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." It was submitted to the States by Congress on June 2, 1924, and it has been ratified by Arkansas and has been rejected by Georgia and North Carolina. Action on it has been definitely postponed by the legislature of Louisiana. A popular referendum in Massachusetts resulted in an overwhelming majority against the amendment, but the legislature of that State has not yet acted upon it.

Q. Is the automobile killing habit universal throughout the land or have we still some safe and sane spots? One of 407 cities of 15,000 or more population, there are 25 cities in which there were no automobile fatalities during the past year. But they do not appear in any particular section of the country. On the contrary they seem to be "hit or miss" spots and the following cities have missed: Victoria, Key West; Cicero and Freeport, Illinois; Marion, Indiana; Bath, Maine; Winooski, Vermont; Hamtramck, Michigan; Grand Island, Nebraska; Harrison, Moor Clare and Orange, N. J.; Watervliet, New York; Cleveland Heights and Kenmore, Ohio; Ambridge, Indiana; Parrot, Homestead, McKees Rocks and Plymouth, Pennsylvania; Cranston, East Providence and West Warwick, Rhode Island; Wausau and West Allis, Wisconsin. This completes the roll of honor.

Q. Is it necessary to secure a Federal license for the manufacture and sale of liniment, face powder, and tooth paste, in interstate trade? Do the contents have to be printed on the label?

The Federal Food and Drug Act does not require a license for the manufacture or sale of products, in which the above are included. The Government enforces regulations against "misbranding" and any misrepresentation regarding the contents of articles offered for sale subject to the manufacturer to punishment. In a circular issued by the Bureau of Chemistry, there is the following: "It should be remembered that a false impression may be given by the manner of printing, the pictures, or other designs or devices . . . In selecting a name for a preparation it is advisable to avoid one that promises curative or therapeutic effects, unless such is fully justified."

The law requires that the label shall give exact information about contents such as alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, etc. Federal regulations uphold the purity of manufactured articles under the Food and Drug Act; punish those who sell articles deleterious or detrimental to health, and prevent deception. Before engaging in the manufacture of goods under this Act it is desirable to write to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, and to the Secretary of State of the State in which you live for full information regarding Federal and State laws.

Q. What is the meaning of the inscription on the wall of the Amphitheater at Arlington, Virginia? "When we assumed the soldier we did not lay aside the citizen!"

Q. In what section of the United States is the greatest amount of lead?

Southwest Missouri is the greatest lead producing district.

Q. Are there any whooping crane and trumpeter swans left in the United States?

There are but very few of either of these birds in existence. The whooping crane is protected by Federal regulation against being taken and is subject to the preservation of any form of wildlife.

Q. What is the best process to remove grease dropped on a wood floor?

When grease is spilled on a wood floor pour several water on it immediately as this will harden the grease so that it will not soak into the wood. It will be comparatively easy to clean the spot on the floor.

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Farm For Sale

300 acres, 80 acres tillage. Cuts 100 tons hay. Pasture for 35 cows. 2000 apple trees in bearing and in first class condition, mostly Baldwins. 100 acres heavily wooded. The owner desires to make quick sale. For prices and particulars inquire of

L. A. BROOKS

REAL ESTATE DEALER

10 Market Square

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

The Citizen office closes at noon every Saturday.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. D. Grover Brooks, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, W. M.; Mrs. Pearl Tibbets, Secretary.

M.T. ABRAX LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. D. M. Forbes, N. G.; A. G. Brinck, Secretary.

SUNSET HEBEKA LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Emily Forbes, N. G.; Mrs. Anna French, Secretary.

SUDSBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall every Tuesday evening. Kenneth McInnis, C. C. John Harrington, K. of R. and S.

NACOMI TEMPLE, No. 48, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lester K. Sanborn, M. E. C.; Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

PORTFIELD—First edition of Aroostook County potatoes shipped to England from this

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

News of General Interest From the Six States

The state armory commissioners have advised the Massachusetts Legislature not to dispose of the muster field at Framingham at a price under \$100,000. The field comprises 113 acres, is assessed at \$56,000, and has not been of large use since the war.

The state legislature which sits in January will be asked for an appropriation of \$25,000 to \$40,000 to pay the expenses of the Vermont National Guard to Washington to witness the Coolidge inauguration. It is stated by Colonel John W. Tinker, commander of the 172d Infantry.

The Penobscot River in Maine is closed to navigation for the season of 1924. The tug WALTER ROSS, which came up the river to open a channel for two coal barges, anchored down the bay, cleared, and had a hard time getting out, as the narrows were jammed with broken ice frozen into a solid mass.

The first child to be born in the village of Plymouth, Vt., since Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President of the United States, August 3, 1923, was born December 11, and, according to the declaration of the parents was named Calvin Coolidge Rogers. The parents of the boy are Louis E. and Lena Rogers.

The estate left by the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was estimated at approximately \$1,000,000 at the Probate Court, Salem, Mass., where his will was filed. The bulk of the estate was left to his son, John Ellerton Lodge, and to his grandson, Henry Cabot Lodge, 2nd, with provision also for Mrs. Constance Williams, his daughter.

The late Mrs. Isabella Stewart Gardner, widow of John L. Gardner, left an estate consisting of \$11,299,400 in personal property and \$473,900 in real estate, a total of \$11,753,300, according to an inventory filed in the Suffolk Probate Court by Charles Sumner Bird, Morris Carter and William Caleb Loring, appraisers.

John Belough, 8 years old, shot and his sister, and two younger children in their home in Ashford, Ct. The boy, his sister, and two younger children were left at home by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Belough, who had gone to the barn. The boy took a loaded shotgun from a closet and was playing with it, when it was discharged, tearing a great hole in his sister's neck.

More than 50 ornamental iron and bronze manufacturers of Massachusetts gathered at the Boston City Club to form a state branch of the National Association of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Manufacturers. Several of the officers of the latter association were present and told of the advantages gained by belonging to such a national body. H. A. Lerner, vice-president of the A. L. Smith Iron Works of Chelsea, presided.

William T. Miller, principal of the Washington Irving Intermediate school, Rosedale, Mass., has been awarded first prize for Massachusetts in the essay contest conducted last September in connection with the observance of New England week. Arthur H. Morino of Warren, R. I., won first prize in his state. In both cases the prize consisted of \$25. Winning prizes and honors in essay contests has become somewhat of a habit with Mr. Miller. In 1918 he won first prize of \$75 for the best essay among hundreds submitted from several states on "Why the United States Is at War with Germany."

The northern tier of New England states showed little change in industrial conditions last month, but Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, each showed improvement. It was said in the monthly survey of the United States employment service of the department of labor in each instance there were mixed variations in conditions, part time schedules in cotton mills and a slackening of work in shoe plants with at the western operation, building construction on a continued large scale, seasonal activity in the jewelry trades and a shortage of farm labor in some areas. Industrial employment conditions in Massachusetts showed some improvement during November over the previous month. The textile mills have increased operating time and added to their forces in certain sections of the state. A slight shortening in the shoe industry was noted this month. Jewelry and granite industries operated on normal basis. Metal plants have increased their working forces and building activities and highway construction continued to give employment to a large number of craftsmen.

Miss Helen Osgood, secretary of the Lynn, Mass., Associated Charities and women's probation officer at the Lynn district court, says that the peket back, jazz and gay automobile parties are causes contributing to the downfall of girls of the present. Her remarks were prompted as the result of incidents coming to her notice by her dual capacity. To attempt to correct this growing evil, she says, the style of dress must be changed and high matters ought to be taught in the high schools under proper supervision.

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BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

For Week Ending December 20, 1924

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: Apples closed at 44¢-45¢ and pears at 34¢-35¢. Supplies of straw barrels of stock were comparatively light. No. 1 Baldwin closed at 44¢-45¢ and Spys at 34¢-35¢. New Jersey Stayman closed at 27¢-32¢. Spys at 32¢-33¢, while stock low at 12¢-15¢ for extra fancy, 12¢-20¢ for fancy and 12¢-25¢ for C grade. Potatoes were steady, with market condition of 10¢-12¢ per bushel. The sack of Green Morn closed at 11¢-12¢. Demand was limited for the greater part of the week. Midwestern and N. Y. stocks of onions were steady, while stock steady at 12¢-15¢, 16¢-18¢, 20¢-22¢ for fancy and 22¢-25¢ for C grade. Turnips were steady, with market condition of 10¢-12¢ per bushel. Demand was limited for the greater part of the week. Midwestern and N. Y. stocks of carrots were steady, while stock steady at 12¢-15¢, 16¢-18¢, 20¢-22¢ for fancy and 22¢-25¢ for C grade. Turnips were steady at 10¢-12¢ per bushel. Demand was limited for the greater part of the week. Midwestern and N. 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WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional word, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

What's my Jersey, say Sophie Torsenster. Sophie Torsenster's lead family of Jersey's are bird and raised here.

STEPHEN R. ABBOTT
Maplehurst
R. P. D. J., Bethel, Maine

TIMELESS FOR SALE—Heavily shadowed with hardware and some splices. For particular inquire of or write S. L. POSTHORN, Bethel, Me. 2-28-11.

TO HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS—
S. J. Bear, Spring St., Bethel, Me., wants to buy your deer skins and cases of furs, also hides, skins and pelts. His grading is liberal and prices are good. 10-23-11.

WANTED—Any and necessary logs. Will pay \$15 for each, \$25 for basswood. S. P. THURSTON & SON, Bethel, Me. 2-21-11.

TO SALE—Night driving harness and work harness. Inquire of FRED CRAGG, Bethel, Maine. 2-21-11.

WANTED—Washings to do. Inquire of H. M. COOPER, Bethel, Me.

FOUNDED—Sum of money. Inquire of MRS. MACKENZIE, Water Cemetery, Bethel, Me. 12-25-11.

THE
OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1924, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924.

Storm Windows

and doors made to your order, glazed with white lead putty.

Save Coal

By keeping out wintry blasts.

Order Early
and have that picture glazed
in also.

Estimates given.

H. Alton Bacon
BRYANT & FOND, MAINE

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Eric York of Chester has been a recent guest of Rev. H. B. Parker. Mrs. Maxine Doherty of Norway was the guest Thursday and Friday of her sister, Mrs. George Durfee, and family.

Mrs. Eddie Lakin and wife were of South Paris are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Parker.

Above Mrs. Parker returned from a last week trip to New York and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mildred Davis is at home from teaching in Massachusetts. Mrs. Helen Davis is at home from Skane's Business College, and Myrtle Betts from teaching in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Robbins were in Norway Tuesday.

Chisholm girls were engaged in work on the school building on Friday. Some of the girls also had Saturday work.

Ernest Robbins has died. His funeral services were held Saturday.

Carl McLaughlin of Portland was a guest Tuesday at H. J. Maxey's.

Mrs. Henry Parker and Miss Irene Parker were in Boston Saturday.

Mrs. H. H. Wadsworth and wife were out Saturday at home from home for the Christmas vacation.

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